



MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D^o

AND
PORT D^o

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*; which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.

Madeira pretty old from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at.....300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at.....125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at.....100 each
The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.
Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at.....16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at...17 Do. Do.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

Guzerattee Character

ALL orders for printing in the *Guzerattee Character* will, in future, be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

Bombay, January 10th 1816

જાહેર ખબર

કુલ શાહેખ. લોકોને માલુમ થાઈ
ને. શ્રી. મુમયજ. મધેની ગાથા
આશીશામો. ગુજરાતી. જાપાની. અ
ખેરજે. ને શાહેખને ગુજરાતી જાપા
નાનું કામ. હોઈ. ને શાહેખ. ખગારમે
રખાંતગીથી. હમારી. આશીશામો.
મોકલશાનો. હમો. શુખેથી. કરીમા
વશું. નારીખ. (૧૦) મી. આહે. નં
નેવારી. શને. (૧૮૧૬) ખગારેજ

FOR SALE

AT THE
Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.
Bombay, 21st February 1816.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 13th March 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH FEBRUARY 1816.

THE Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Colonel East, on the 6th of this Month, with the force placed under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, in Wager.

Captain C. Whitehill, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant Ambrose, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade and
Lieutenant Elder, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, to have charge of the Commissariat Department.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1816.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant D. Hogarth, of the Battalion of Artillery, in the Situation of Agent for the manufacture of Gun Carriages, and to appoint Lieutenant J. H. Dunsterville, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor, in the room of Lieutenant Hogarth.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d MARCH 1816.

THE following Promotion is ordered to take place.
Regiment of European Infantry.
Ensign Richard O. Meriton to be Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Steel deceased.—Date of Rank.—18th February 1816.

Bombay Castle 5th March 1816.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the details of Foot and Horse Artillery on the Deckan be placed under the command of a field Officer of that Regiment, who is to be vested with the general superintendence and control over the ordnance and stores belonging to the Department of the Commissary of Stores, with the subsidiary force, and to appoint Major G. B. Bellasis to that command.
The period of Major General Boye's service on the Staff having expired on the 4th of this Month, under the operation of the Hon^{ble} Court's orders of the 20th of April 1813, the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Henry Parker Lawrence, to the staff of the Army of this Presidency in succession to Major General Boye, subject to the confirmation of the Hon^{ble} the Court of directors.

Bombay Castle 7th March 1816.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.
1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant J. G. Richards to be adjutant, vice Dunsterville, appointed an aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor.—Date of Rank 29 Feb. 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council,
J. F. A. R. I. S. H.
Sec. to Govt

CIVIL PROMOTIONS DATED 2d MARCH 1816.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following promotion in the Civil Service to complete the Establishment required by the Hon^{ble} Courts orders, dated the 8th April 1789.

Messrs. J. J. Sparrow.—R. Jenkins.—B. Rowles.—John Romer.—Claudius James Rich.—To be Senior Merchants.
Messrs. G. W. Anderson.—J. D. Devitre.—J. A. Dunlop.—S. Marriott.—J. Best.—J. H. Pelly.—W. Wilkins.—To be Junior Merchants.
Messrs. A. Burnett.—Charles Norris.—J. Henderson.—Charles Law.—John Bax.—B. Daveton.—G. More.—To be Factors.

By Order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 7th. Grab Ship Asia Felix, Captain R. Ballard, from Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Prospect Lodge, on the 10th. of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Col. Johnson of the Engineers, of a Son.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Hayward, Land Surveyor of Rowde, near Devizes, to Miss Edwards, of West Lavington.
James Maokay, Esq. of Stockwell, to Miss Bowditch of Taunton.

In London, Mr. E. Norcliffe, late of Bath, to Maria Theresa Spencer, daughter of J. T. Spencer, Esq. of Pocklington, Yorkshire.
Mr. Jasper Gay, of Johnstone Street, to Mrs. Brown, of Bathwick Street.
At Devizes, Mr. Jasper Cox, draper, to Miss A. C. Alexander.
William Richardson of Bourne Grove, Southgate, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Foot, Esq. of Berwick St. John, Wilts.

At Stanford in the Vale, Berks, Lawrence Spicer, Esq. of Gossey, to Miss Holmes, eldest sister of Capt. Holmes, of Hanney.
Rev. J. H. Sarnie, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Henry Eastwin, Esq. of Reims.
Rear Admiral Sir John Beresford, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Peirse, Esq. M. P. of Bedale, Yorkshire.
Thomas Andrews, Esq. of East Malling, to Miss Shepherd, of Dutton, Kent.
Robert Oak, Esq. of Eglington Hall, Northumberland, to Miss James Burgess, daughter of John Burgess, Esq. of Brook Farm, Hampshire, and niece to the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Wm. Speckernell, Esq. to Miss Jolliffe, of Park, Isle of Wight.

G. A. Peters, Esq. of London, to Elizabeth Anna, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Herbert, of Grantham.

At Hayes, the Rev. F. Hodgson, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Susannah Matilda, fifth daughter of the late A. W. Taylor, Esq.

Lieut. Col. Roberts of the 62nd regiment, to Julia Anna, eldest daughter of the late J. Dawson, Esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. J. Carey, of Camber-street, Goodman's-fields, hat manufacturer, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Norton, of the George Tavern, Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

C. N. Newdigate, Esq. of Harfield-place, Middlesex, to Miss M. Bouchert, of Willingham-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Croydon, by the Rev. Dr. Ireland, Mr. J. S. Winstanley, of Haling Cottage, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Winstanley, Esq. of Broken Wharf, London.

E. Dubois, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Harriet, second daughter of R. Creswell, Esq. of Doctors Commons.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Monday 6th August, at his house, Park-street London, General Leigh, Groom of the Bed Chamber to the Prince Regent, and Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight.

Last Monday, Mrs. Leigh, widow of the late B. Leigh Esq. aged 69.

At Louth, where he was on a visit, Mr. Crosby, of London, many years a bookseller in Stationers' Court.

At Richmond, aged 23, Miss Lucy Turton, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart.

In his 80th year, the venerable Dr. Evans, Archdeacon of Worcester, Rector of Severn Stoke, and during more than fifty years a Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

At Brompton, Mrs. Newton, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Newton, late Major of Brigade in the Western District.

Miss Elizabeth Cooper, only daughter of the late John Cooper, Esq. of Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

In Salisbury, Mrs. Yelf, relict of Mr. John Yelf, late of Martin, Wilts.

At his house in Stratford place, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Aubrey Beauclerc, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Baron Vere, and Baron Addington.

His Grace was Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Register of the High Court of Chancery.—He has left as heir an infant son, born about nine months since.

The late Duke had been in a declining state of health for some time previous to his decease, his Grace being subject to great internal debility, and sudden spasmodic attacks in the head and stomach. Previously to the day of his death he kept his bed for nearly a week; but on the day of the final result, he remarked that he felt himself much better; the attack was instantaneously fatal. The Dutches, and her sister, Mrs. Dalrymple, were in the room at the time of the melancholy event, and they, from the momentary distraction produced, flew into the streets without hat or bonnet in quest of medical aid.—In his 25th year, Mr. E. Rivers, of Mount-row, Pentonville, and of Cornhill.

In New Cavendish-street, aged 67, Adam Cailander, Esq.

Mr. Praugley, Builder, of Heytesbury.

At Clifton, Nath. Pitts, Esq. late Captain in the Royal Marines. The death of this gentleman, who recently resided in Salisbury, is attributed solely to the grief which he felt for the loss of his wife, who died about six weeks since.

Suddenly at Woolston House, near Winchester, Mrs. Dorothy Penton, widow of the Rev John Penton.

At Putney, Mrs. Losack, wife of Capt. Woodley Losack, of the Galatea frigate, now at New foundland.

At Ince, near Wigan, aged 63, the only surviving daughter of the late Sir T. Gerard, Bart.

At Fowey, of a decline, Geo. Fortescue, Esq. Captain in the Cornwall Militia; having survived his only brother, who also fell a victim, after a short illness, to the same ruthless malady, not quite five days.

The Hon. J. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Lincoln, aged 18, William, youngest son of the late Alderman Henry Swan. He was lately elected to a scholarship at Oxford; and in his hurry to attend at taking up his degree, he put on a damp shirt, which is supposed to have occasioned his death.

Richard Jeffrys, Esq. Banker of Basingstoke, aged 67.

C. M. Sutton, Esq. eldest son of J. M. Sutton, Esq. of Hebam Hall, Nottingham.

At Atherstone, aged 18, James, only son of the Rev. James Chartres, sector of Hadden, Warwickshire.

At Glasgow, in his 83d year, John Wilson, Esq.

DEATH OF LADY MALPAS.

Viscountess Malpas died yesterday morning, at Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness.

Her Ladyship, who was second daughter of the late General Campbell, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, was married to Viscount Malpas, eldest son of Marquis Cholmondeley, about two years ago.

Her Ladyship has died without issue, is not above the 20th year of her age. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Malpas, in Cheshire.



The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH 1816.



It is with considerable difficulty that we can now persuade ourselves that Europe will remain, even for a few years, in a state of Peace. The pride of France must have been of necessity so wounded, and her feelings, as a nation, so outraged, by forcing a King upon her, that it is not as we think, in human nature, to expect that she will continue, for a moment, quiet, after the bayonets of the Allies shall have ceased to goad and pin her to the earth.

Calcutta.

Letters from the Army of the 9th instant were received in Town on Friday, which mention that the Centre Division, under the personal command of Sir David Ochterlony, had passed the great Saul Forest without molestation, and were within thirty miles of Katamundoo. No enemy had hitherto appeared. The heavy Artillery and grand Depot were left on the skirts of the Forest, in a strong stockaded post, under the command of Major Macnamara of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry and a strong Detachment.

The centre Division of the Army under Sir David Ochterlony moved forward on the 3d instant from Bulwae, and on the 4th it was on the skirts of the great Saul Forest, which divides them from Mukwanpore. A party of irregular horse had penetrated some miles into the Forest, and found the country very marshy.

From an European, who was in the Napaul country, we learn the following interesting particulars:—That the Raja and Omar Sing both speak English tolerably well. That the pass of Mukwanpore is strong, and that there are three forts between the Pass and Khatamundoo; at which place a regular fort has been erected under the direction of a Frenchman. There is little silver in the country, but good deal of gold. The Napaul troops are about 60,000, but they are greatly in want of flints. Omar Sing, who defended Maloon so bravely, sent one of the 18-pound shots that were fired against it to the Rajah, with a message, that balls like them conquered the place.

[The Times.—February 20, 1816.]

Madras

An Express reached the Presidency on Sunday from Columbo, announcing the departure of the home-ward fleet, under convoy of H. M. Ship *Satsette*, from Point de Galle, at day-light on the morning of the 14th instant. The *William Pitt*, and Lord Melville reached Galle on the evening of the 13th instant, and joined the fleet.

The Express also announces the arrival of the Brig *Dolphin*, at Columbo. She sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of December and brings the following important Intelligence, the heads of which we copy from the Government Gazette Extra of Sunday.

"Napoleon Buonaparte arrived at St. Helena, on the *Northumberland*, of 74 Guns, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, about the latter end of September or beginning of October. Several gales and Vessels had been to the Cape for

We have made anxious enquiries about the expected Brevet, for the information of our Military Readers, but can give them little information upon the subject. The Captain of the *Orient* informed us that an extensive Brevet had been issued in October, whilst other ac-

Fouche, the Duke of Otranto, began his course very early in the French Revolution. The parties in France were then two, the Jacobins and the Brissotines. Fouche united himself with the latter of the two, but had the good fortune, or rather we presume the cunning, to escape the common fate, when Robespierre and Marat sent them in a body to the scaffold. The Jacobins, themselves, at length had their turn, and the greater part of their leaders perished under the guillotine. Fouche now came from his lurking place.

"It is generally thought that the Allies will leave France entire as they entered her, or sooner or later take her over again so that state if so, they will have done what but little. Nothing will form a barrier to this reversionation but the annexation of French Flanders to Belgium; gain with this acquisition, the Low Countries would become theirs, as every one who has seen the line of our frontier knows, and it is true that we shall be able to protect their neighbours in contempt - when the Allies march all may by their fire sides, we shall see this.

"A few days ago, we saw some things here at Rotterdam

The Hercules, the Fawn, and the Cupid stringing his bow, were packed up yesterday by

the Austrians.—The British troops mounted guard at the Louvre, it being their turn, but none of the statues or pictures passed through their hands; in the Gallery we yet find the St. Cecilia, St. Michael and several Corregios, &c. some of which, we understand, will not be removed.

The amiable and interesting Grand Duchess Catherine of Oldenburg, who won the hearts of all the English, during her late visit to them is now committing equal ravages in the bosoms of the unoffending inhabitants of Frankfurt, where she arrived on the 14th ult. It is said a certain young and brave Prince proposes to meet her there, and take revenge for the cruelties exercised in the above manner, by *winning* her himself.

The country-house of Madame Eliza, Baciocchi, at Lucca, has been repaired, and furnished most luxuriously; she has received permission to reside there. Two French Ladies who were in her suite have received orders to quit the country, they, have consequently set off for Venice.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Empress of Austria is making a tour on the frontiers of Hungary, and has invited upwards of 400 persons of distinction to meet her at the chateau of Schloßhoff, where her Imperial Majesty will remain some time, giving a succession of Fêtes & balls.

Considerable Magazines are preparing at Vienna to provision the troops returning from France. It is said the Emperor is expected there before he visits Italy, but that news wants confirmation. As soon as the Archduke Palatine returns with his young bride, the Court will remove to Schönbrunn.

The new name to be given to Italy (Venetian Lombarly) does not appear to satisfy every one; the Emperor of Russia, when he took possession of Poland suffered it to retain its name, and called himself King of Poland; by a reciprocal measure, the Emperor of Austria should assume the title of King of Italy. Yet a mere name cannot endanger the loss of the country.

The most perfect tranquillity continues to reign at Paris, and the slight appearances of disturbance which were there manifested some months ago, have entirely disappeared. These appearances were even totally illusory; for we cannot consider the clamours of some madmen, but as the unavoidable dissonances in the general concert of all sentiments and all opinions. It is impossible but that there should be some intemperate heads in so large a city; it is impossible but that there should be quarrels and disputes in some corner or other of a city so populous and so large; these quarrels and inevitable jars, which almost always arise in the coffee-houses, and wine-houses, end in nothing and serve in no respect whatever as a ground for appreciating the dispositions of the mass of the people to what may be called public spirit; besides, they make no impression, and attract much less attention of themselves, than by the means of repression which they necessitate.

The measures which the police employs to arrest a disorder can never be exactly proportioned to this disorder; they make it always appear greater than it is in fact, because they must not only repress it, but impose awe and terror on all around; if we were to judge from what passed in the quarter of La Greve two days ago, by the display of the military force which the prudence of the foreign Commanders thought necessary, we should be very far from deciding truly. If a judgment was even to be formed from the Succinct Exposé which has been given in this Journal, still might mistaken notions be entertained for what strikes and seizes on the mind is the idea of an imposing apparatus of armed force: now let us suppose the full extent of the evil which it was requisite to remedy by this large force, and the imagination will immediately magnify it far beyond the truth. The fact is, that in three fourths & a half of Paris, the People only knew the next day, & through the medium of the Journals, what had taken place in La Greve; public tranquillity in short was never disturbed and the disorder was very partial and circumscribed: an hour was sufficient to claim it. M. Domingon de Brucasse, Deputy from the Tarn and Garonne, who wished to take the oath of allegiance under the certain reservations, is not a Protestant, as erroneously stated, but a Catholic.

It is not true that the Venus de Medecis or any other statues were broken in the removal, as some Journals invidiously state. While so many persons grumble, at the loss of these *chefs d'œuvre*, is it not disgraceful that casts have not been taken of any of them, for the sake of our artists.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
OCTOBER 23, 1816.

BUONAPARTE.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF BUONAPARTE.
[From an Officer on board the Northumberland.]

His Majesty's ship Northumberland, lat. 34. 53. long. 13. 45. August 22, 1815.

As every circumstance relative to the man we are now conveying from Europe must prove acceptable I embrace this opportunity of detailing some anecdotes of him, and also of contradicting some of the assertions that have been circulated respecting him. Among the latter is one, that he took possession of Captain Maitland's cabin the moment he came on board the Bellerophon, refusing that gallant Officer even a corner of it to

sleep in. Previous to Buonaparte coming on board, Captain Maitland had determined to give up his own cabin, and part of the ward-room cabins were to be appropriated for the ladies who were expected. Equally unfounded are the statements that Buonaparte walked the quarter-deck furiously, with his hands behind him, and talking to himself; as also, that he asked if the Commissaire (Purser of the ship) was not a rogue. Conversing one day about the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, Buonaparte observed—"That when Sir Sidney Smith was there, he distributed several Proclamations among the French troops which made them waver a little." In order to obviate this, he published an Order, in which he "asserted that the English Commodore was mad," and it concluded with prohibiting all communication with him. "This," he added, "had the desired effect, and so enraged Sir Sidney, that he sent him a challenge to single combat, which was declined," and N. returning at the same time for answer, that "when he brought the Duke of Marlborough to meet him, he would accept it." He stated most positively "that he would then have taken Acre, if the English had not taken his battering train;" and added, in English and French, "had it not been for you English, I would have been Emperor of the East, but wherever a ship could get I was always sure to find some of the English to oppose me." He spoke of the invasion of England as his firm determination, and said he intended to have landed as near Chatham as possible, and to have dashed at once for London. He admitted the great probability of his not succeeding, and that he might have been killed in the attempt. That this scheme was not put into effect, he says, was owing to Admiral Villeneuve not obeying the orders he received. He was particularly inquisitive as to the climate of England, and said that the cause of so many suicides was the humidity of the atmosphere.

The anxiety of the English to see him when on board the Bellerophon, flattered his vanity in the extreme, and he would frequently stand at the gangway purposely to afford the gaping and wondering multitude an opportunity of beholding his person. At this time he had invariably a spy-glass in his hand, which he frequently used in observing the spectators. There was always a great number of well-dressed females, many of them very elegant in their persons, and they never failed to attract his particular attention, and he would not fail to notice to those near him, how forcibly he gazed on their beauties. He appeared greatly pleased with the beauty & elegance of our fair country women, and was always wishing to know their names, families, and any circumstance that could be communicated to him concerning them. He took particular notice one evening of a young lady who was very close to the ship, and, as usual, inquired what was her name and family. He was informed she was a Miss B——n, daughter of General B. He bowed and took off his hat, exclaiming several times, with peculiar emphasis to those near him—"Oh Charmante!" This admiration of the females was not confined to Buonaparte, for all his Officers were equally delighted; and they expressed their opinion of the superiority of the English women over any they had before seen. Buonaparte gives great credit to our Infantry and our Artillery. He said, "the British Infantry is now what the French was ten years back, and that the Cavalry is greatly inferior to the Infantry in every thing but appearance." He found great fault with the construction of the bits, which he says "are so bad that the men cannot manage their horses." Bertrand and the others assented to the truth of this observation. One day Buonaparte was speaking of the Duke of Wellington, and observed, "he did not expect he would have given him battle, but that he would have retreated, and waited for the Russians and other reinforcements, in which case, he says, he must have been finally beaten; but that he was extremely happy to find that Lord Wellington did not decline the combat," adding, that "he made quite certain of obtaining the Victory." He also said,—"That he knew of the advance of the Prussians, but that he did not regard it of much consequence; and that he was betrayed by some of his Generals." He further said that "the universal consternation among his troops taking place at a time of darkness, he was not able to rally the fugitives by showing his person to them, which he is convinced would have effectually restored order had it been day-light; but that, in consequence of its being dark, he was borne away by the crowd, and obliged to fly himself."—On being asked why he had not given himself up to Austria? He replied, "What, give myself up to a nation without laws honour, or faith! No: the moment I had got there, I should have been put into a dungeon, and never heard of more. In giving myself up to the English, I have given myself up to a nation with honourable and just laws, which afford protection to every person." At another time he remarked on the singularity of Mr. Whitbread's suicide, but made no further observation on that melancholy event. One day he observed, he "ought to have died the day he entered Moscow, as ever since he had experienced a continual series of disasters." He further observed, he "would have made Peace at Dresden, and also afterwards, if it had not been for the advice of the Duke of Bassano, who persuaded him against it."*

* This strongly confirms the statement in the recent publication of M. Pradt, Archbishop of Malines, and Ambassador at Warsaw.

The invasion of Spain, Buonaparte says he undertook at the special desire of Talleyrand, who was continually urging him to that measure, invariably pointing out the absolute necessity of its being undertaken, and, if possible, accomplished at all hazards. It is astonishing the detestation in which Fouché is held by Buonaparte and all his followers, who never mention his name but with the greatest contempt, and they say, "It was entirely owing to this creature that Buonaparte abdicated in favour of his Son; and that he was continually carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the Allies." The respect that is still paid to Buonaparte by his suite is very great; as an instance I shall mention that he was one day playing at chess with Monthelon, who is by far the best player of the two. Buonaparte had evidently the worst of the game, when Monthelon made purposely an improper movement, which was speedily observed by the former, and he ultimately was the victor. Monthelon praised the superior skill of his master (as he termed him), and declared himself "not competent to encounter such an excellent player again;" at which Buonaparte was highly pleased. At this game, or Vingt-un, Buonaparte generally passed his time; but was much hurt when the Admiral insisted that neither of these games, nor any other, should be played on Sunday. He has been very inquisitive as to the climate, &c. of St. Helena, and declares that he shall be more comfortable there than in Austria. Temperance, he says, is the only means of preserving health, and adds, that he never was ill but twice in his life and one of those occasions only he applied a blister. Monthelon's wife has been unwell, and he inquired of the Surgeon how she was. He said, rather better, but that he thought the fear of the tropical climates preyed on her mind. Buonaparte replied nearly in the words of Shakespeare, "Doctor, thou cannot administer to a mind diseased." The force with which this remark was made was observed by every one near, and apparently related to his own feelings. Bertrand and his wife are continually with Buonaparte, and the whole are more reconciled to their future destiny. Sir George Cockburn and Buonaparte are on excellent terms, as he is, indeed, with all the Officers of the ship; they frequently play at cards &c. in which occasionally they have the advantage of each other. Hitherto our passage has been very favourable, and no particular occurrence has taken place since we sailed from Torbay.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 23.

POLITICS OF EUROPE. EXECUTION OF PORLIER.

It is so natural to the free and happy people of this country to feel a sympathy in the general liberties of the human race, and like the Greeks of the ancient republics, to regard the cause of freedom as their own, that we never remember any hopes so generally expressed, & so sanguinely entertained, as when the intelligence arrived that some opposition had at length arisen against Ferdinand of Spain; and that General Porlier, a patriot of celebrated name and one of those who were therefore oppressed by the existing Government of Spain, had suddenly appeared in arms, and declared his own rights and those of his country, against the King and Ministers. No one could for a moment indulge a hope that remonstrances will have any avail with the present Government of Spain; no one can expect any thing from a Court so thoroughly bigotted to all the ancient errors both in Church and State. Amidst the general light of the nineteenth century, in which mankind have been instructed even by the errors and crimes of so many nations under their own immediate eye, the kingdom of Spain, alone of all the European kingdoms, has derived no benefit from the examples around her. The streets of her most populous towns still exhibit processions to our Lady of the Rosary, or to St. Lawrence of the Gridiron; the King employs himself in making petticoats for the Virgin Mary, and religion is degraded by the most besotted superstition in all classes. It was this unhappy state of things which produced the dreadful atheistical philosophy of France? and having this example before our eyes of this effect of superstition upon religion itself, is it a subject of wonder, that the warmest friends of this religion are, upon principle, the warmest enemies of this superstition! It is in the very nature of man to act rather from impulse than reason; and therefore, rather from example than from judgment; the first conclusions of our minds upon the spectacle of excesses of the bigotry lead us into a passionate abhorrence of the cause, and, under impulse, we fly so fast and so far, that we run into the opposite extreme. Hence in all ages of the world, the almost invariable succession of an age of superstition and an age of irreligion.

But in what, it has been demanded (in the House of Commons) has Ferdinand so erred? The Catholic religion is the ecclesiastical establishment in his country, and is it not therefore his duty to maintain it? It is part of the Constitution of the State, and therefore is not the maintenance of its ascendancy the first duty of the Supreme Magistrate?

We have before argued this question at great length, and we had hoped, had made it clear to the greater part of our readers. Briefly, therefore, the error of Ferdinand is this; that he has

with held that just, proper, and necessary toleration, which the present state of Europe requires to be extended towards those forms of faith, of which the members are almost so numerous in the several countries as the of the establishment itself; and he has revived in its original extent that superstition, bigotry, and persecution to support it, which the general knowledge of Europe has extinguished in other kingdoms.

It is the civil duty of the Supreme Magistrate to support the ascendancy of his Church Establishment in his kingdom; this is every where allowed, and we certainly shall not contest it.

But it is likewise the duty of the Magistrate to consult, on the one hand, the dignity of the Laws; and on the other, the happiness, the good will, and even the feelings of his subjects. Now, from the nature of the human mind, it is totally impossible to eradicate religious faith; and, from the nature of religious enthusiasm, death and torture will be inflicted in vain. On the part of dignity, therefore, the Magistrate will not enter into any contest which must be useless, and will therefore tolerate from prudence. On the part of feeling, sympathy, and benevolence, he will still less enter into a contest which must be so fruitlessly cruel, and he will therefore tolerate likewise from humanity. And a third principle of toleration will be found in the consideration of the necessary differences of human minds, human circumstances, &c. Under these three principles (prudence, humility, and the peace of society) it has become an acknowledged principle in European policy, that there is a religious as well as a civil liberty; and that, though it is the duty of the Magistrate to maintain the ascendancy of the establishment, it is on the other hand his duty to allow of such a toleration as does not interfere with the ascendancy; in plain words, Liberty of Conscience, and Private Chapels.

Here, therefore, is the great error of the present religious system in Spain; the revival of the superstition of the dark ages of the Monarchy, and the denial of that portion of religious liberty, which the improved policy of Europe has introduced into every state, and has contrived to reconcile with the safety of the Establishment both of Church and State. We repeat these principles thus fully and at length, because some of the most respectable of our readers, attaching themselves rather to single words than remembering the whole of the arguments, have misunderstood us. But surely (we hope we may be allowed to say it without vanity, or as said in self defence even with some degree of self-pride) surely after writing twenty years in the most disturbed times of Europe, and having so repeatedly of necessity manifested our own principles in the defence of the best interests of mankind,—surely, we say, it is not necessary for us to come forward in a grave assertion of our attachment to the Constitution of our Country, and therein to that Civil and Religious Liberty which has rendered us what we are.

We have never sought, and most warmly should we, and do we, deprecate any praise for the fashionable liberality (as it is termed) of the day; we most firmly and from our most inward minds believe in the truths of our religion, and in a Sunday Paper we have deemed it our duty incidentally to avow this belief. And being firmly convinced that the Constitution of our country is the wisest and happiest system ever invented and perfected by human wisdom, we have been equally warm in support of its main principles,—those of Civil Liberty, and a wise and well-considered Toleration.

With respect to Porlier, we regret his fate, but at the same time, we should be wanting in humanity, to have wished success to his enterprise. Porlier appears to have been a disciple of the Jacobin school; and, of the worst part of that school, the military Jacobins; men, whose ambition and crime have always shrouded themselves under the pretext of Liberty and Reform.—His address to his soldier plainly shews, that his design was to retrench abuses by the Sword, and to trust the purgation of the State to the flames of civil war.

Undoubtedly, the despotism of Ferdinand and the Inquisition is such as no free spirit can bear; they are intolerable in the present state of knowledge & manners; but it has fortunately reached a point, which the cure and the evil must inevitably be proximate.—Still the task of reformation must not be entrusted to a soldiery, led on by an ambitious General, because the experience of the last twenty years has taught us, that the sure result of such attempts will be a military despotism, arrayed in all the terrors of tyranny, and enthroned on the necks of the people.

THE MORNING HERALD.—Oct. 1816.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, Sept. 16, 1815.

In order to obviate the necessity of the application of Officers on leave of absence from foreign stations to the Commander in Chief, for a prolongation of such leaves, and to prevent their appearing, on the returns of their regiments, as absent without leave, the Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel that part of page 57 of "The General Regulations of the Army," which limits the period of leave of absence to be granted by General or other Officers, commanding on foreign stations, to six months, &c. as to authorise General Officers, commanding on foreign stations, to grant leaves of absence (when the nature of the service will permit indulgence) according to the circumstances

der which they are solicited, which it will be incumbent on them to investigate, under the following restrictions, viz:—

From the East Indies.—For any period not exceeding two years.

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It is to be understood that these several periods are authorised, in order that the officers to whom leave of absence is granted, may be enabled to come to England, for the settlement of private affairs, or for the benefit of health, and to rejoin their regiments within the period of their leave of absence.

The names of the officers to whom leave of absence is granted, the period of leave, and the particular cause on account of which the indulgence is granted, are to be fully reported in the place assigned in the general monthly return of the troops of the regiment.

On an Officer arriving from a foreign station on leave of absence he is to report, in writing, his arrival to the Adjutant-General, stating the period of his leave of absence, &c. as directed in pag. 45 of the General Regulations of the Army, and he is to renew his application for a further indulgence upon the ground of ill-health, which is to be regularly certified, or upon the ground of the necessity of his private affairs.

In case of a man being discharged from the service, he is to be required to give the Adjutant-General a statement of the manner in which he has conducted himself, to his Commanding Officer, on his arrival at the head quarters of the regiment. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. CALVERT Adjutant-General.

A SKETCH OF THE PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL, COMPILED FROM THE HISTORY OF PARIS BY LE GRAND AND LAUDON.

(continued.)

AN ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE JARDIN DES PLANTES, AND ITS COLLECTIONS.

THE appellation of the *Jardin des Plantes*, does not very well express the nature of the establishment, which is a botanical garden, a museum, and a school of natural history, and is given to the chief of the Parisian Sciences.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, formerly known by the name of *Jardin du Roi*, (a title which, I suppose, will be, or has been, restored to it,) is situated in the eastern extremity of Paris, and on the south side of the Seine. Near the river, and the gateway which opens before the bridge of Anvers, the ground is level; but on retiring behind towards the south, it is agreeably varied by small eminences and depressions.

On entering you perceive on the right a series of square enclosures, which have for their object to furnish instruction to the farmer and the practical gardener.

The first of these divisions is appropriated to specimens of different kinds of soils and manures, a ticket being prefixed to each heap. Among this may be noticed the soil in which nitre is produced or regenerated; calcareous soils and marls, varieties of clay, gravel, and river sand, straw, and the dung of various animals, and even oyster shells, have furnished specimens for this collection; and to these are added brush and fire-wood, hop-poles, &c.

Though it may be at first thought by some, that the ticketing of a heap of oyster-shells is carrying the system of nomenclature a little too far, and borders on the ridiculous; yet perhaps, this impression will cease, when it is recollected, that the object has been to assemble specimens of all the chief varieties of soils and manures in one spot, where the practical man may examine them at his convenience.

The school of practical agriculture occupies the next enclosure; it is large and well managed, and contains varied examples of hedges, ditches, ha-has, and combinations of these; ditches with sloping banks enamelled with flowers; hedges on walls; palisades of the various ever-greens, and modes of trimming them; frames for rearing apple trees, &c. &c.

It is easy to appreciate the use of this enclosure to the gardener and the farmer; and it is pleasing to see, for the first time, a collection of the different modes in which the industry of man is applied to the soils and its products.

Continuing in the same line, we come to the *Ecole des Plantes d'usage dans l'economie rurale et domestique des Français*.

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The school of fruit trees cultivated in France forms the next enclosure, arranged simply according to the nature of their fruits, whether shells, or berries, or having kernels, or capsules, &c.

We then reach those parterres in which the plants that properly constitute the botanic garden are placed. The arrangement is according to the natural method of Jussieu, which has for its basis the marks of affinity existing between different species and families of plants. It is in some respects better suited for a botanic garden, than for the actual investigation of plants, for in the latter instance it cannot be placed on the same footing of utility with the system of the illustrious Linnaeus.

Within these enclosures every thing approaches to an English neatness; the rails are of iron painted green; the walks are bordered by well trimmed box; the labels offer themselves conveniently to the eye, and there is such an intermixture of trees and shrubs with the smaller plants, that the whole loses that too formal appearance of beds which is so common in many botanic gardens. Those plants which are too weak to bear the agitation of the wind, are enclosed by cylinders of open wicker-work; others more tender, are placed under glass shades. The trees which line the great avenue, form an excellent shade; they are chiefly

horse chestnuts, tall, and having their branches trained parallel to the alleys, so as to present the same imposing appearance which is seen on the grand road from Paris to Chantilly.

The Pond is a small circular basin, with a border of marble. The aquatic plants grow up in tubs or small casks, which prevent them from spreading too much in a place where the art of the gardener can have less controul over them. I took a list of them all, but none are uncommon.

On the right hand opposite the pond, extends a range of buildings occupied as green-houses and stores, and extending to the length of nearly six hundred feet. These have been erected at different periods, and have little uniformity or elegance in their appearance; and they are evidently not in good repair. The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front, which impart elegance; it is besides one of the few buildings in Paris constructed of red bricks.

I saw many plants which were new to me in it, as well as in the range of hotbeds below it. Behind it the hedges are interlaced with twining *Tropaeola*, *Passion flowers*, and *Convolvuli*. Several of the rarer trees and shrubs are placed in boxes on a circular plat before the Amphitheatre, intermixed with orange trees, of which many specimens, including some varieties, are scattered in the walks throughout this part of the garden. There are two fine specimens of the *Palmetto*, or thatch palm, at the gate of the Amphitheatre, and others are near.

The ferns, not numerous, grow up among porous pieces of rock, which are too small, far more so than at Kew. One would wish to have these toys banished from Botanic gardens, or rather to see a garden, in which nature was imitated in the scale, as well as in the mode. The little lizards were running through the walks.

Continuing onwards, and leaving the Amphitheatre on the right, the ground rises rapidly and on passing by the houses of the professors, you begin to follow a winding path which leads to the summit of a small hill by a gentle ascent. You proceed amid firs, and cy-

prus, and approaching to collect food. The *Cabinet of Natural History*, which is the richest collection of this kind in the world, occupies the two floors of the great building at the end of the garden. There are concentrated those specimens in the three kingdoms of nature, which have occupied the attention of Tournefort, Buffon, Lacepede, Hays, and other illustrious men.

The building is plain, without decorations, and though nearly four hundred feet in length, is still too small. On the first floor we find the *Library*, which consists almost entirely of works on Natural History. In this respect, however it is far excelled by the magnificent collection of Sir Joseph Banks, at St. James's Square, who has omitted no opportunity, during a long and valuable life, of purchasing every good or curious work on the sciences to which he is so warmly attached. But many of the rarest works of plants are to be found here, as the *Hortus malabaricus*, the writings of Plumier and Ventenat, &c. The herbaria of Tournefort are also deposited here, and they are in good order. In the middle of the room are tables for reading; at the upper end is a pair of globes, four feet in diameter, engraved by Coronelli of Venice in 1693. A few prints and drawings of plants, and the new mineralogical tables of M. Lucas, are suspended against the book cases.

Near the door is the statue of Buffon in white marble and with a simple drapery. It bears on its pedestal the well known and very improper inscription:—*Majestas Naturæ par Ingenium*.

This is but a slight ebullition of French flattery, and that too not very well applied. No one has described animals with such eloquence & beauty of colouring as Buffon; but in exactness he yields to the Swedish Sage, and system he constantly despised. Buffon's successors have seen his errors, and avoided them. Besides, how ill does this inscription agree with his theory of the Earth, now forgotten, and his organic molecules, on which he attempted to raise a system of materialism.

The Minerals and Geological collection are continued in a suite of five rooms, or rather halls. It is little to boast in their arrangement, but they are

It is still, however, the largest collection which has been formed. The order, class, or genus appear at the head of each; and when specimens of a substance or forms of a crystal are wanting (as is often the case), the label remains to indicate its situation, as in the instances of the very rare mineral *plomb natif volcanique*. The only specimen of native lead is marked *amorphe*, and is small and imperfect.

After one hall of earthy and stony substances, and one of ores, a third displays the varieties of the larger masses of the globe, as granites, porphyries, &c. It becomes confusion here, from that primary and secondary rocks which are along with many other opponents of the celebrated Werner. In this hall are deposited specimens of French marbles, of which the other departments are all the ornaments constructed of granites, agates, jaspers, &c. &c. The next hall, the fourth in order, the mind is suddenly arrested and carried back to remote periods of time. Around are the bones of the animals which have become extinct on our planet, preserved in their original envelopes of stony matter, as they were drawn from the soil or elevations of which they often form a large or the greater part. With these are associated the remains of quadrupeds similar to those of our present continents, but dug up in countries where many of them are now never seen. All are arranged by the hands of Cuvier himself, who has placed them in that order in which they are described in his late work.

All parts of the world have contributed to this collection. Among other wonders, are the fragments of an elephant's tusk, which when complete, must have been at least eight feet in length. Several cases are filled with the bones of the Siberian Mammoth, or Elephant, and the American Mammoth, or Mastodonte. There is a specimen of the hair of that Mammoth which was found in 1805, preserved in a block of ice on the shore of the icy Sea, in the country of the Tongues in Siberia: when extricated the dogs devoured its flesh, which had remained in a state of complete preservation for so long a period. After the bones of Rhinoceroses, Hippopotami, and Tapirs, come those discovered by Cuvier in the plaster quarries of Montmartre, and of which he has constituted several new genera of extinct quadrupeds.

Few classes of animals exist of which we do not find the remains here, dug up from great depths, where they had been covered by regular series of strata. If the remains of birds are not numerous in this case, the same cannot be said of the fishes, for you have only to turn round to the opposite side, and view five hundred fishes in stone from one hill in Italy, Mount Bolca in the Veronese. There part of the animal matter has been arrested by the pressure of the mass, and tinged the marly slate which surrounds it. The names attached to them are old and cannot now be depended on.

There is employment here for months and years, and enough indeed on which to exercise the increased knowledge of the philosophers, who shall exist some centuries hence. In the last or fifth room we must pass hurriedly all those impressions of ferns dug up from coal mines, which show us the connection of coal with the antient forests. Nor can I do more than notice those fine opalised and jaspery blocks of wood, which are perfect opal and jasper at one end, and perfect wood at the other. After these appear the productions of Vesuvius and Etna, the workmanship of those natural fires which never ceased operating. The specimens collected by Spallanzani and Dolemeu, the two best observers of Volcanic countries, are here, and it is interesting to connect them with the relation of their travels in Naples, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles. With these Hauy has connected the Basalts collected by St. Fond, and all the other clay rocks, which according to his opinions indicate a Volcanic origin.

The Zoological treasures, with the exception of the *Amphibia* and *Pisces*, which occupy a hall on the first floor, are contained in the long gallery on the second. They are well lighted by semicircular windows in the roof. The length of this gallery, and the diversified and numerous assemblage of beings which are crowded in it, form a pleasing and animated coup d'oeil, and the interest heightens, when on the public days, we find it nearly impossible to move through the crowd of persons of all ranks which fills it.

Such is a general view of the menagerie, and the most pleasant ideas are called up on walking through these shady enclosures, and seeing the antelopes, and wild goats, and deer, and fowls

few animals are wanting in the series of quadrupeds, and birds. Of monkeys alone there are at least two hundred specimens, and often more of a single family of birds, as of the genera *Muscicula* and *Zanagra*. To mention here a few of the leading objects would be to go far into the field of Zoology. I saw many animals for the first time, as the camelopard brought from Africa by Vaillant, the bison, and the lama, and the vicugna of Peru. Many specimens have been presented by the late Empress Josephine. There is a regular arrangement of the whole, which adds considerably to their interest and value. In different parts of the gallery appear busts of Tournefort, Linnaeus, Adamson, Daubenton, and Fournet. The only paintings are two—a lion tearing a goat, and an eagle pouncing on a lamb.

The invertebral animals are chiefly deposited in cases in the middle of the apartments; the insects and shells are neatly displayed below glass cases, along with corals, sponges, and suites of the eggs of birds. There is here a great want of room, and many objects are too low to be seen well. Among the insects, after the splendid are glanced at, and the sphinxes, one may see a series of the silk worms, with their cocoons and the caterpillars formed of wax so as exactly to resemble the living animals. Near them are the gall-nuts, and woods pierced or formed by insects. Additions illustrating the history and habits of the insect, are often added, so as to please; thus the cunning *formica leo*, or lion ant, is placed at the bottom of its sandy pit down the sides of which insects are crawling, unconscious of their danger.

The *Cabinet d'Anatomie Comparée*, or the anatomical collection, is contained in a large building near the Amphitheatre. Cuvier presides here, and by his genius and skill has effected wonders in this branch of science. A great part of the present collection was formed by Daubenton, during the period when he was associated with Buffon in describing and describing the quadrupeds and birds. Cuvier has enlarged it, but wishes to increase it, so that it may contain, not only a complete skeleton of every animal, but a complete series of the bones of each, separately arranged, to be at all times of comparison for determining the degree of affinity between the different classes of animals, and to divide the animal kingdom into its natural divisions.

Cuvier compares the bones of a quadruped with those of a bird, and determines the degree of affinity between the different classes of animals, and to divide the animal kingdom into its natural divisions. The bones are covered, as in all the cabinets, with wooden and pasteboard boxes, in which he assort and names the bones which he is constantly receiving. On the tables are the preparations on which he is immediately employed.

In the first of the public rooms are the mummies and skeletons of the human species, among the least pleasing sights. One Egyptian mummy, disengaged from its coffin and wrappings, is dry, dark brown, and with the thighs and arms almost exhausted of flesh. There are male and female mummies of the *Gambians*, the antient inhabitants of Teneriffe, white and distorted. A mummy of the antient Gauls is marked as having been found near Riom. The art of making mummies, so far from being lost, has been improved by the skill of modern anatomists; and the most perfect one yet seen, though at present in a neglected state, is that of a lady, prepared by the late Dr. Sheldon, and now in the museum of the late John Hunter, in St. George's Hall, London. An interesting description is given of it in the first volume of St. Fond's travels through England and Scotland.

Among the skeletons is that of the assassin of General Kleber, who held for a short time the chief command of the French army in Egypt. An extensive series of human bones illustrates the disease to which they are subject. The skeletons which follow and crowd the apartments are all clear, and comprehend the greater number of quadrupeds. Those of the elephant and the rhinoceros present quarries of bones; and a tall man may walk under the belly of the camelopard without stooping. We see here, what combinations and forms of bones nature has employed to unite strength with activity in the tiger and the lion, or impart swiftness to the horse and the antelope. The skeleton of birds are not so numerous as those of the quadrupeds; there are many of the amphibia, and one of a crocodile; there are also many skeletons of fishes.

The wax preparations of fishes and shells follow, constructed with the nicest art, and displaying the true colours and positions of animals, which it is impossible to preserve. The anatomy of the chiton, for example, is fine. Snails in wax are attached to real shells, and caterpillars to leaves and branches of trees. In one case the anatomy of an egg is displayed in twenty four preparations, from the appearance of the first speck of life, to the chicken bursting from its shell.

In the last room are the fusti and monstres. The wax preparations here are of the greatest beauty, and on a large scale; they embrace all parts of the human system, so that one may form ideas of anatomy, without the disgust that attends dissections. The most elegant additions are present; a child reclines on a silken couch, a lady and child are placed on an ornamental sofa, so as to give to this science all the attractions of which it is perhaps susceptible.

In the amphitheatre there is a chemical laboratory and a large lecture room. The following was the arrangement of the professors in Autumn 1814. Chemistry is divided into three courses. M. Laugier, well known by several accurate analyses and memoirs, gives lectures on chemistry in general, thrice a week at nine o'clock in the morning. His elocution is easy and rapid, and he does not use notes. Bouillon la Grange treats of chemistry applied to Pharmacy, and Vauquelin on the same science applied to arts and manufactures.

Hauy lectured at ten o'clock in the morning in the gallery of minerals, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. He was well attended. Des Fontaines had a course of botany and vegetable physiology thrice a week, at seven in the morning; and Jussieu, the nephew and successor of the celebrated author of the natural method, announced excursions in the fields, or *herborizations*, and appointed his rendezvous near one of the barriers at eight o'clock.

In the extensive provinces of Zoology, St. Hilaire had the mammalia and birds, Lacepede the reptiles and fishes, and Delamare the invertebral animals, in which he engaged to give the true principles of a Zoological theory. Count Lacepede is so unpopular at present that the students would not attend him; he became in the last winter one of the meaneft of the public flatterers of Napoleon, and was the origin of the senate during the last conscription which he attempted to raise. M. Dumeril lectured in his absence.

The summer courses commence in general about the 24th of May, and finish in August. The opportunities of study and research are great; every thing is open, and the whole establishment not only presents the most extensive assemblage of objects in all the departments of natural history, which the world has yet seen collected in one place, but conducted with a liberality, and a just attention to the claims of all, which gives an increased interest to every part of its treasures.

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